Outline notes on p. 657-661 & 722-723 on Indian Independence – Make sure you relate events in India to major world events.

The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order:

* Fighting was occurring in Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, & east Africa (colonies fighting against each other)
* Colonies provided food & other raw goods to the Triple Entente
* India became the largest industrial sector in the colonized world
* European officers were telling Africans & Asians for the first time to kill other Europeans
* Called on more manpower from the Africans & Asians since they didn’t have any, also gave African & Asians some administrative responsibility that they enjoyed
* To win support from the west, the British and French promised their colonies freedom if they supported them in the war
* Since India, Egypt, the Ivory Coast, and other colonies were the first to be colonized, they were the first to start independence movements
* Africans were colonized later, so their independence movements were late too

India: The Makings of the Nationalist Challenge to the British Raj:

* India was one the biggest imperialistic states of Britain, which allowed a model for other colonies to follow for their independence, such as Egypt
* National Congress Party – lead Indians to independence, & governed through most of the early decades of the postcolonial era
* Started as study clubs, but then grew stronger & became political organizations; centered in Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, and Madras
* British first agreed with it in 1885, because to them, it was a way Indians could express what they wanted, and the British would avoid any type of aggressions
* Problems that were discussed however in the group were mainly about, elite-centric issues
* No matter how smart or where the Indians came from in India, they were treated w/ racism & British were favored

Social Foundations of a Mass Movement:

* Large amount of money went to support the war, or British administrators
* Whenever goods needed to be bought, they were bought from Britain to main the European relationship
* Indian peasantry was mainly pushed to work for cash crops
* Food declines lead to major regional famines
* Indians blamed British for what was happening, but when the British tried to help, it was too little too late

The Rise of Militant Nationalism:

* Early Indian nationalist leaders strongly appealed to Hindus, because they had a great appeal to them, especially B. G. Tilak (mainly appealed to Hindus)
* Muslims did not agree, esp. since they ate beef, and the Hindus tried to protect the scared animal (cows)
* B.G. Tilak wanted to restore ancient Hindu traditions; wanted full independence from Britain with no delays or deals (first leader with mass following)
* Bengal terrorists were radicals trying to gain independence, had underground secret societies
* Morley-Minto reforms- provide educated Indians with the right to vote & serve on all-India legislative councils

The Emergence of Gandhi and the Spread of the Nationalist Struggle:

* With WWI India played a major role in providing financial support to the British; loans from Indian princes, also Indian soldiers fought in the wars
* Unrest started in India, once the Indians realized the war nothing to do with them, and they wanted no part in it
* Indians were also upset after the war because their pre-war proposals were not followed through
* Montagu-Chelmsford reforms - increased powers of Indian legislators, & placed provincial administration under Indians too
* Rowlatt Act – rolled back the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, and placed strict restrictions on Indian civil rights, like freedom of press
* Mohandas Gandhi – rose as a new leader who was soon going to get India its independence
* Gandhi believed in satyagraha – a peaceful way to protest, without violence

Pg 722-723

The Winning of Independence in South and Southeast Asia:

* Quit India Movement – To gain India’s independence from the British ( a way of protesting )
* Muslim League – wanted a separate state, Pakistan, ruled by Muhammad Ali Jinnah
* In summer of 1947, British handed power over to India, as their own nation, and created Pakistan, for the Muslims
* Fighting amongst the Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims started (Muslims against Sikhs & Hindus)
* On January 30, 1948, Gandhi was shot by a Hindu fanatic, and was killed